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EDMONTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1910.

WEATHER—Fair and colder.

No. 16.

THE CAPITAL WISHES ALL ITS READERS A BRIGHT AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

LAND OFFICE REPORT PORTRAYS YEAR'S DEVELOPMENT IN EDMONTON DISTRICT

Revenue From All Sources Shows Increase of over 100 Per Cent—Approximately 5000 Settlers Located in District in 1910

Perhaps no more vivid story of the tremendous development of the Edmonton district during the past year, could be given than that which is read from the figures compiled from the books of the Dominion Land Agency, of the homestead entries, and revenue for the past year, as compared with those of 1909.

Up in the land office on Jasper avenue, Agent K. W. McKenzie and his brisk staff of clerks are just closing what has proved to be the busiest year in the history of the Dominion land agency in the city. For the past year the clerks have been busy piling up columns of figures that display in an amazing way the growth that has taken place in this district, figures that will go down into history as marking the greatest year in Edmonton district yet experienced.

Agent K. W. McKenzie is the prince of a little domain known as the Edmonton land district, which is fast developing into one of the richest territories in Canada, as will be indicated by the figures that are produced below. He sits in his office, and signs upwards of 400 documents every day in the week, every week in the year. His treasurer pulls in land fees, timber

fees, mineral and coal rentals, grazing leases amounting to thousands of dollars every month.

Stupendous Revenue
The year 1910 will go down into land office records as that year in which the Edmonton district developed that it was wealthy in minerals. The huge increase of 138 per cent. over 1909, is recorded in the revenue from timber leases, mineral rentals, grazing leases, etc.

In revenue from all sources there has been an increase of over 100 per cent. The revenue from all sources for 1909 was \$105,636.06, for 1910 it was \$212,229.70. Some of the big revenues were in July, when the revenue was \$44,000, and in the latter three months of this year when the revenue increased from \$17,000 in September, to \$37,000 in December.

The revenue from Dominion lands in 1909 was \$56,896.00, and in 1910 was \$87,799.94. The revenue from timber and mineral leases and other departments under that head was \$46,088.87 for 1909, and \$170,738.95 for 1910.

The stupendous increase in revenue from timber, minerals, etc., indicates the immense development taking place (Continued on Page Four.)

MANY IMPROVEMENTS FOR CITY'S EXHIBITION PARK

ENDORSEMENT OF BYLAWS WILL ENSURE ERECTION OF BUILDINGS WHICH WILL MAKE THE GROUNDS MOST MODERN IN WEST

When the plans for further improvement of the new exhibition grounds, as provided for in the by-law for \$175,000 recently passed by the city council, are carried out to completion, Edmonton will be the proud possessor of the most modern exhibition grounds west of Toronto. Furthermore, these improvements will bring the exhibition grounds up to a standard which is excelled in very few of the big cities of the United States, where lavish expenditure on exposition grounds has always been a big feature.

The most important feature of the plans outlined in the by-law for \$175,000 upon which the ratifiers will shortly be called upon to vote, is the erection of the huge stock pavilion to cost \$100,000.

Just what the erection of this building will mean to the interests of the exhibition association, and incidentally many other interests in the city and province, has never been fully outlined.

Some considerable time has been spent by Manager Harrison in study of stock pavilions, and a special trip was made by him to the Minnesota State Exposition, where the Minnesota state pavilion gave the most modern stock pavilion in the western states. As a result, the Edmonton building will be modelled after the Minnesota building.

The erection of this stock pavilion establishes Edmonton as the stock centre of the province. Nowhere in the west, even in Canada, will there be a stock building of the proportions and proportions of the new building that will be erected on the Edmonton grounds next summer. In it, there will be accommodation for the holding of many hundred head of stock. There will be a huge central ring in which the judging will take place. The building will have seating accommodation

for between 4,000 and 5,000 people. The building will be constructed on fireproof piles, and will be served with complete water and sewer facilities.

Useful for Many Things.
But the usefulness of this stock pavilion does not end with the stock features. In fact, the purpose for which such a building may be utilized are many and varied.

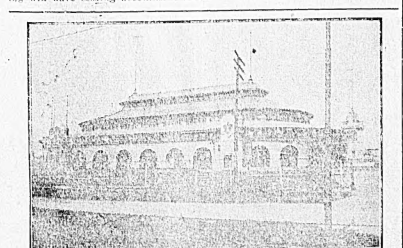
In the first place it may be used for a convention hall, and when its erection is completed, Edmonton may well deserve the name of the convention city of Alberta, for with this building, and the other big buildings available, the city will have greater facilities for holding of conventions than any other city in the west. The pavilion may be made to accommodate many hundred more people than is provided for in the side seating of the building.

The Minnesota building is used for this purpose exclusively. With the completion of the street car line to the entrance of the exhibition grounds, this spring, its building will be made extremely convenient for such purposes.

The building may be utilized for any kind of an exhibition during any time of the year. In winter, it may be converted into a huge rink for lonesome purposes.

Another feature of the new improvements which will be important is the erection of a manufacturers' hall, which will give accommodation for all manufacturers' exhibits, in order that the horticultural and dairy buildings may be used for those purposes exclusively. Over 750 feet of space in this new building has already been applied for.

A modern sewer system is also to be installed, and modern lavatories installed at various points on the grounds.



THE MINNESOTA STATE FAIR STOCK PAVILION
After which the Edmonton Exhibition Stock Pavilion will be modelled, to cost \$100,000

NO PAPER MONDAY.

Owing to Monday being a legal holiday the Capital will not be published on that day.

WHOLESALE TRADE SHOWS 50 P.C. GAIN

Number of Business Firms Increased Sales From 15 to 50 Per Cent.

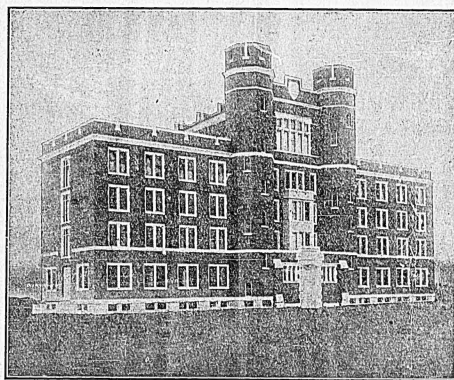
An increase of nearly fifty per cent. in the general wholesale trade of the city of Edmonton is recorded for 1910, according to statistics which have been compiled by Secretary Fisher of the Board of Trade, and which are not yet in a complete form. Mr. Fisher is securing statistics from separate wholesale concerns in the city as to the amount of business transacted, and the outlook for 1911.

According to some returns which Mr. Fisher has already received, individual concerns display an increase in business of all the way from 15 per cent. The majority of them are over 20 per cent, and many of them run over 100 per cent.

This is one of the strongest indications of the growth of the trade and commerce of the city during the past year.

Collections Good.
Without exception the wholesale firms state that collections during the past year have been very much improved, particularly large collections. Many firms estimate an increase of from 20 to 30 per cent in business in 1910, and all state that the outlook was never brighter.

"It is the wholesale trade that builds up a city," said Secretary Fisher, this morning, "and the increase of that trade this past year may be taken to be indicative of the splendid growth that the entire city has experienced. The business prospects for 1911 are excellent."



ALBERTA COLLEGE IN STRATHCONA

View taken from Eighth Street showing from elevation and main entrance to handsome theological school of Alberta Methodists—Erected on University grounds during past year at cost exceeding \$100,000—Will Be Opened Monday to fifty resident students—Accommodation found for double that number of students.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, (C.A.P.), Dec. 30.—John Rogers and company, report here today that there was only States and Canadian cattle for sale in Birkenhead cattle market and although trade was slow there was quite a decided advance on prices last quoted. Today's quotations are as follows: States steers from 12½ to 13½ cents; Canadian from 12½ to 12 cents per pound. These prices look like being well maintained.

FALLING OFF IN GOLD PRODUCTION

Reduction in Alaska is Due to Failure of the Placer Mines.
Washington, Dec. 30.—A marked falling off in the production of gold in Alaska, due to the failure of placer mines in the Fairbanks and Seward, is reported in the preliminary report of the geological survey on Alaska mining conditions for 1910. The production of gold during the past year was approximately \$10,300,000 compared with \$20,300,000 last year.

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Why not books for Xmas? See this Co's immense display of the best.

Highest grade of sparkplug cut glass

Ash Bros.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

STORY OF PAST YEAR ONE OF HUGE DEVELOPMENT FOR CITY OF EDMONTON

BAND OF YEGGMEN ROB KANSAS BANKS

Secure \$8,000, Cut Telephone Wires and Drive to Nebraska Line in Automobiles

Beatrice, Neb., Dec. 30.—Robbers blew open the safes in the Citizens and State banks last night at Waterloo, Kas., and escaped with \$20,000. The Citizens bank lost \$6,000 and the State bank \$2,000. The buildings were wrecked. The robbers cut the telephone wires leading to Marysville, Kansas. There were five men in the gang who escaped in automobiles.

STALLION SHOW TO BE HELD ON EXHIBITION GROUNDS

Decision Reached at Meeting of Provincial Association Held in Exhibition Offices Last Night.

A bull sale and stallion show is to be held on the Edmonton exhibition grounds, April 26 and 27. This decision was reached at a meeting of the association held in the exhibition offices last night.

This is the first show of the kind that has been held in Edmonton, and in view of the splendid exhibit of stock at last year's exhibition, it is expected to be a great success. The stock men of the province have been particularly delighted with the most modern accommodations that have been provided for stock purposes in the layout of the big new exhibition grounds, and have decided that hereafter Edmonton will be the stock centre of the province. Hence the decision for the bull sale and stallion show in April. The show will follow that held in Calgary in the same month, and the Alberta Breeders' association.

Mayor Lee
"Inver" is a pair of the Slater shoes and give your feet comfort. Kelly & Moore's.

Figures of 1910 Tell Interesting History of Progress of Capital of Alberta. New Year Will Bring Greater Development Than Ever

Today, Edmonton stands upon the threshold of a new year bright with splendid opportunities, pregnant with big possibilities. At midnight, the bells of the city will ring out a year that has been marked for the huge development and rich prosperity it has brought to the capital city of Alberta. They will chime in a twelve-month that gives promise of being an even greater year in the history of the new metropolis, than that which has just passed.

During the past year, Edmonton has progressed by leaps and bounds. It has made more rapid strides in development than in any other year in its history. It has rounded out into a flourishing, ever-progressing, ever-growing metropolis of the west, a metropolis that has gained and is holding the attention of the commercial world.

Edmonton's growth in 1910 has been greater, more substantial than in any previous year, as the figures compiled by the Capital and published today will amply demonstrate. Trade and commerce in many lines has grown to

large proportions, handsome, modern buildings, that were not dreamed of a few years ago, are now gracing the broad business thoroughfares. Capital has poured in from all countries, in millions, to aid in building up a modern city. New churches and schools of handsome proportions have been erected, new residence streets have been opened up, and many hundreds of new residences have been rushed up to accommodate the ever-increasing population. Large new tracts of land have been cleared and opened, street railway extensions have been made to bring in new territory, new and modern exhibition grounds have been laid out and opened to the public, parks have been established. Edmonton's story of progress in 1910 is almost limitless. One could fill a book in the telling of it.

Has Attention of World
One great general feature of the growth of the city in the past year has been the fact that it has been brought more prominently to the attention of the world than ever before. (Continued on Page Four.)

THE STORY OF 1910 IN FIGURES

	Customs.	Building.	Cleanings.	Revenue, Passengers.
January, 1910	\$19,744	\$4,090	\$5,243.160	\$26,530
February, 1910	15,425	20,240	5,580.021	30,213
March, 1910	32,704	29,130	3,823.302	21,956
April, 1910	21,695	114,400	3,118.801	4,250.68
May, 1910	23,990	20,638	4,766.278	11,386.00
June, 1910	22,220	179,385	4,068.299	6,222.55
July, 1910	27,513	252,106	5,370.145	11,345.00
August, 1910	25,779	210,890	4,044.055	6,575.25
September, 1910	26,180	231,055	5,368.879	12,896.00
October, 1910	19,125	308,005	3,704.539	7,008.15
November, 1910	29,013	323,659	5,530.329	13,500.00
December, 1910	26,888	201,229	4,143.85	7,077.75
Total, 1910	267,178	4,060,666	5,831.885	14,233.00
January, 1909	19,156	276,555	4,183.286	8,271.60
February, 1909	32,811	113,000	6,274.064	17,059.00
March, 1909	25,480	208,707	4,500.161	8,262.00
April, 1909	34,461	166,893	6,365.053	13,170.00
May, 1909	28,529	205,300	4,372.344	9,607.00
June, 1909	30,870	146,874	6,007.022	13,015.00
July, 1909	20,255	83,535	4,464.141	10,224.00
August, 1909	40,000	52,006	8,020.620	15,246.00
September, 1909	26,128	60,260	5,422.818	9,570.31
October, 1909	40,000	66,315	8,257.719	17,530.00
November, 1909	18,280	1,780	5,691.195	10,587.75
December, 1909	\$64,888	\$207,400	\$71,035.235	\$139,079.00
Total, 1909	\$569,350	\$3,226,497	\$55,661.016	\$107,456.18

STOLEN FROM HOME IN RUSSIA AND IS RESCUED IN EDMONTON

WANDERS AROUND WORLD WITH BAND OF GYPSIES AND IS RESCUED BY ALBERTA SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN

To be stolen from his home in far-off Russia, to wander half round the world, in the custody of a wandering band of Southern Italy gypsies, who bought him from the priest who stole him, to be finally rescued by a Russian priest in Edmonton from his deplorable and pitiable condition, when found in a hovel where the gypsies were living, after wandering into Alberta, and turned over to the superintendent of neglected children, is the strange story that surrounds the boyhood life of Felix, a lad of Russian blue blood, who is now fast developing into a bright Alberta juvenile citizen under the direction of the superintendent, and in the care of foster parents. It is only another of the many strange and romantic stories that surround the lives of many of the juveniles whom it is the privilege of the superintendent of neglected children of Alberta to rescue from a condition of misery and moral destitution, and start upon the path of regeneration.



Felix, the lad who wandered half round the world before being rescued in Edmonton from the gypsies who stole him, by the Sup't. of Neglected Children.

BOSTON MILLIONAIRE'S PLAN TO GOVERN WORLD

WOULD ABOLISH ALL TRADE LINES AND MAKE COM- MERCIAL OR OTHER WAR IMPOSSIBLE—PEO- PLE WOULD CONTROL COMPANY BOARD

The ultimate ownership and full administrative control of all the world's industrial machinery and the return to the people of the earth of that industrial machinery in equal shares, is the project seriously advanced and actually inaugurated under a legal charter by a Boston millionaire merchant, who has made a close study of economics for the last twenty years. He believes that his conclusions mark the birth of social and industrial science and offer the only rational solution of the commercial war for existence between individuals and corporations. He also is convinced that his plan will end all labor troubles, establish a real world's peace and definitively unite the world's people for practical co-operation.

Abolish All Lines
The plan includes the abolition of any recognized divisions of the earth into nations, divisions of its peoples into nationalities or division of ownership of the world's industrial machinery. It is intended to displace all governments and to absorb, control and consistently direct industrial life all over the world, and thus, to quote the author, "tear down the barriers of caste and nationality and combine all peoples in equal shares in one common brotherhood for one common purpose."

Seriously Considered
A more comprehensive economic plan of international scope has probably never been seriously advanced and certainly no such gigantic undertaking has ever been actually launched as a regularly chartered and incorporated organization.

The effect of its successful operation would be economically, industrially and politically revolutionary. The law of supply and demand would have to be rewritten; industrial competition would cease because of the single corporation ownership of all the world's industrial machinery; labor would have but a single employer and because nations would no longer be recognized as nations and would be powerless in the grasp of the proposed gigantic corporation, politics would be eliminated and those elected or appointed politically would be merely the agents of routine administration of details.

The People Rule

This plan goes many steps beyond municipal, state or government ownership of public industrial necessities—it really proposes ultimately a universal ownership with the people of the entire world as the owners, in equal shares, under a corporate directing body.

King Champ Gillette is the wealthy Bostonian who conceived this plan of world economics and is the president of World Corporation, a company organized under the laws of the territory of Arizona to put it into practical operation. The main eastern offices of the company have been established at No. 6 Beacon street, Boston.

Beats Tom Lawson's Company
The charter of World Corporation, filed in the office of C. F. Leonard, County Recorder of the county of Maricopa, Territory of Arizona, is probably the most remarkable ever granted in the United States, granting even greater scope and powers than Thomas Lawson's famous Bay States Gas Company charter. It authorizes a company with capital stock limited only by the number of dollars paid into its treasury for shares at \$100 each par value in quantities from one to one million shares; permits the company to engage in any and all kinds of industrial enterprises in any and all parts of the world; to own and vote shares of other corporations or to purchase its own stock; to remove any officer whether appointed or elected, by a majority equal to that by which such officer was originally elected or appointed; to keep its books and accounts secret if desired; to incur an indebtedness equal to two-thirds of its capital stock at the time such debt is incurred and to exempt the private property of its stockholders from corporate debts of any kind whatsoever. The charter is perpetual.

While the principal place for doing business in Arizona shall be Phoenix, offices may be established anywhere and meetings of stockholders and directors may be held, under this charter, at any place within or outside of Arizona, that may be permitted by the bylaws.

Wide Powers

The following extract from article 3 of its charter gives some idea of the scope of operation granted to World Corporation:

"The corporation shall have full power to make contracts, to purchase, lease, option, locate or otherwise ac-

quire, own, sell or otherwise dispose of, pledge, mortgage, hypothecate and deal in mines, mining claims and land, oil lands, timber lands, water and water rights and other property and to products and by-products thereof; to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, erect, own, operate and sell steamships and other reduction works, oil refineries, saw mills, power plants, railroads and tramways to serve as public carriers, outside the territory of Arizona; to do a general manufacturing and mercantile business; to own, handle and control letters of patent and inventions; to issue bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness and to secure the payment of the same in any manner deemed best and advisable by the board of directors; to act as agent, trustee, broker, or in any other fiduciary capacity, and to borrow and loan money and in general to do and perform such acts and things as a disinterested such business, not inconsistent with law, in any part of the world, as the board of directors may deem to the advantage of the corporation."

The stock of the company will have no possible fluctuating value as all shares will be issued at one dollar par and will be redeemable by the company at the pleasure of the stockholders at that figure or can be peremptorily called in by the board of directors and redeemed at the same price. They are expected to be dividend paying.

World's People All Shareholders

A portion of article 4 of the charter reads:

"The corporation's affairs will be managed by a board of directors at present but the members of such board from each nation shall elect one out of every ten of their number to a delegate body which shall be known as the World's Corporation Congress, and shall be absolutely supreme and will as soon as practicable after World Corporation has reduced to its possession and control all of agencies for production and distribution throughout the world, redeem all the

THEY WON'T SING AND ARE DISMISSED

Management of Imperial Opera,
Vienna, Takes Drastic Measures With Strikers

Vienna, Dec. 30.—The entire men's chorus of the Vienna Imperial opera, numbering forty-eight, have been summarily dismissed by the management as punishment for a so-called passive resistance demonstration.

Several times lately the singers have applied for better terms, and as these were refused, they resolved to draw public attention to their troubles. During Thursday's performance of "Lohengrin" they demonstrated by singing only a little louder than a whisper, despite the frantic efforts of the conductor, who was taken by surprise.

The public hissed the performance, and the management decided on vigorous measures. In addition to the wholesale dismissal, the management has rearranged the week's program, cutting out operas where the chorus plays a considerable part, and replacing them mainly with ballets. The soloists will form the chorus where required.

It has been decided, if necessary to close the opera two or three days a week. The chorists are paid \$100 yearly up to three years' service, rising to \$250 for nine years' service.

The emperor has asked for a full report from the management of the Imperial opera, which every year shows a heavy deficit, which is made up from the emperor's privy purse.

ENGLISH COURTS ARE SUPERIOR TO AMERICAN

ACCORDING TO JUDGE JOHN D. LAWSON, DEAN OF THE
MISSOURI LAW SCHOOL, WHO HAS SPENT
MONTHS INVESTIGATING SUBJECT

Columbia, Mo., Dec. 30.—The procedure of American law courts, especially in criminal cases, is fifty years behind that of English courts, is the declaration of Judge John D. Lawson, dean of Missouri University Law school, after four months spent in England as special commissioner of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, investigating the subject.

"I was surprised myself in this finding," said Judge Lawson, "for it is my conviction that in every other trade, calling and profession we are ahead of the world. We hope, however, with the co-operation of leading lawyers and judges in this country, to reform our own procedure so that the work of our courts will be done as promptly and efficiently as anywhere in the world."

Judge Lawson's report to the institute is now on the press, but he consented to outline the chief features of difference which he found between the English and the American methods of conducting criminal cases.

Delay and uncertainty are unknown in the English courts. The tribunals have the confidence of the people. There is never a word of criticism uttered against the courts. This is in striking contrast with the conditions in our own country, where, Judge Lawson said, "the people often have no confidence in the court at all."

The Englishman's proverbial respect for law is largely due to the fact that the laws of England are efficiently administered and so reserve respect. Every case that comes before an English court is tried promptly. This is because there are more judges in that country; indeed, the reverse is true, but the judges do more work. There are no ill-trained judges on the English bench. All have had long experience and they are paid salaries to make their positions desirable.

"A police judge in London," said Judge Lawson, "gets a salary of \$7,500, shows a heavy deficit, which is made up from the emperor's privy purse."

These salaries are paid approximately between \$30,000 and \$50,000 a year. These salaries are unheard of in this country."

Absence of Technicalities.

One of the striking things which impressed Dean Lawson was the absence of technicalities in the English courts. There these legal pitfalls, which are the bane of American jurisprudence, are unknown.

If John Doe has slain Richard Roe the former is simply charged with murder, and it is not necessary to charge in the indictment with what weapon, at what time and in what manner the deed was done. The way in which the false spelling of a name or the omission of a word may make for delay in our own criminal procedure is too well known. Despite his glowing views, the work of an English criminal court is conducted far more informally and in a more direct and business-like manner than that of a similar body in our own country.

In England retrials are almost unknown and there is no such thing as appellate procedure. If a case is in one court it is in every other court for any purpose that may be required. Instead of ordering a retrial for the submission of testimony ruled out in a lower court, an English criminal judge will simply admit the testimony and render a decision on the spot.

Twenty per cent of the decisions of the supreme court of Missouri involve points of appellate procedure. All this useless labor is saved under the English system. In this country retrials are granted in about 40 per cent of the cases appealed. The English court of appeals, which has jurisdiction over a population of \$320,000,000, grants on an average only 12 retrials in a year. This is a saving to everyone except the lawyers.

In England a case may be appealed and frequently is, but the law provides that the case must come to trial within a week after the decision of the first court is rendered. It is necessary to submit a long and wear-

some succession of documents rehearsing information gathered in the first trial, but the court in which the appeal is taken takes its own evidence and practically goes over the work previously done. In the United States an appeal is a matter of a great deal of work and delay. It is frequently taken merely to keep a guilty man out of prison a little longer.

No Challenges of Jurors.

"Although I attended more than 50 trials in the English courts," said Judge Lawson, "I did not see a single juror challenged in any case."

"This is remarkable compared with the conditions in our own country, where jurors are carefully weeded out and then often render verdicts which come in for public censure from the bench and from the press. The English jurors seem to be better selected."

The fact that prisoners are not first tried by the press before being brought into court may contribute to cause this condition."

The practice of reserving decisions has not found favor in England. Only rarely does the court require time to mull over its mind, and then it needs only to sleep over the proposition. It is a common practice in this country, to reserve decisions for months.

"There is no logical or psychological reason for believing that after a case has lain cold in the mind of a judge for months his decision will be more just than if he rendered it with the facts and the law of the case fresh in his mind," said Judge Lawson.

The prompt and effective way in which the British courts deal with criminals was shown recently in the Crippen case. Crippen was taken to England in August. The courts opened October 14. On October 18 he was indicted. On October 25, after a five days' trial, he was convicted and took an appeal. A week later the decision of the lower court was sustained in the court of appeals and Crippen was executed promptly. In this country Crippen's trial would just be getting started, and if convicted at all it would be only after several years.

"Lynchings, mob violence, the resort to personal vengeance and public criticism all testify to the unsatisfactory character of our own criminal procedure," said Judge Lawson. The prevalence of crime and the intermittent "crime waves" may also be ascribed to the laxness and inefficiency of our courts.

Less Crime in England.

On the other hand, crime is not nearly so frequent in England as in this country, although the pressure of economic conditions is greater there in many quarters. The English are known as a law loving and a law abiding people. It is the suggestion of the commission of which Judge Lawson is the head that we might take a leaf out of England's book.

"We will attempt to effect some reforms in our judicial procedure, through public sentiment, and particularly through an organized effort to bring to the attention of judges on the bench the benefits to be derived from greater simplicity and expedition in the administration of the law," said Judge Lawson. The report of the commission, which will be submitted to President Taft, will be the opening shot of the war on useless technicalities and delays.

Judge Lawson, who made this investigation, is one of the foremost jurists in the country. He is regarded as probably the leading American authority on contracts, and his book on that subject is already considered a legal classic. It is used as a textbook in all leading law schools. In person the judge is tall and makes a dignified appearance on the platform or on the bench. He has been a professor in the law department of Missouri university since 1891 and dean of the school since 1903.

He has been the model and guide of many generations of young lawyers now practicing in this and other states. Judge Lawson received the degree of B.A.L. from Osgood hall in 1875 and was admitted to the bar in Missouri in 1876. He practiced law in St. Louis from 1876 until 1885. He was judge of the civil court from 1886 until his election to a place in the faculty of the university. Judge Lawson is 38 years old and is the possessor of good health and an excellent constitution.

A resolution will be introduced at the next meeting of the American Bar association supporting the recommendations which will be made by Judge Lawson for the simplification of our legal procedure and the elimination of delays in the administration of justice.

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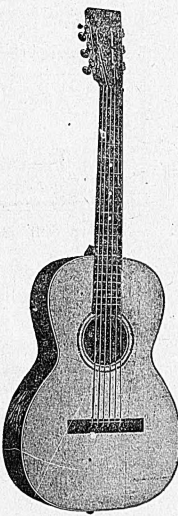
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1911 TO BE THE BANNER YEAR Statistics show that Edmonton is growing faster than any other city on the North American continent, and that the growth is real.

No other city can show the same percentage along all lines as can the capital of Alberta. Land office receipts, street railway statistics, bank clearings and every other item which goes to make up an estimate of the progress of the city shows that the growth has been enormous—all the way from 50 to 150 per cent.

During the year new sources of wealth tributary to Edmonton have been opened up and proven. The development in the coal fields shows that this city is to be the radiating centre of an industry which will be second to none in the Dominion and one of the largest on the continent. The settlement of the vacant land continues with increasing velocity. The opening up of the timber resources of the north and northwest has scarcely yet begun, but the land office statistics show that this is a resource which is fully appreciated. The same statistics show that men well know have absolute confidence in the oil fields tributary to this city.

In the city the development has been keeping pace with the outside. Building returns are satisfactory, and one of the most satisfactory features is that a great deal of the money which is being spent in building is going into the construction of homes. Wholesale houses have enlarged their stocks, their radius and their scope. Radiating railways have brought new fields of commerce within the city's sphere, and the industrial institutions are finding their activities enlarged by the natural growth of the country.

Edmonton has nothing to regret in the year that has flown. The progress has been steady, substantial, large and satisfactory.

The year that is opening promises to eclipse any year that has passed. Never was there a time in the city's history when the prospects were as bright as they are today. Nothing short of war, famine or a national calamity could prevent 1911 from being the banner year.

EDMONTON'S GREATNESS All the great railway lines of the North American continent run east and west. Practically no continuous system of railways operate north and south. This may be accident or it may be design, but it is a fact that no company promoted to build a north and south road has ever yet met with a reasonable degree of success.

In days of old, before the white man came, so the archaeologists tell us, there was a large travel of Aztecs, or Zunis, or Mound Builders or some such people north and south along the great water courses of the continent, the Mississippi and the Mackenzie. Scientists claim that these people travelled even with their crude methods of transportation, all the way from the Gulf of Mexico to the Coppermine River, and that specimens of copper from Coronation Gulf are found in the mounds along the Mississippi. The north and south route was the natural line of travel.

If an exchange of products of different zones is the highest development of commerce, and few will dispute that it is, the north and south route should be the great trade route of the continent today. Boundary lines and an artificial condition created by a tariff have served to cut the connection, but the day will surely come when the fur, the timber, the asphalt, gold, copper and lead of the MacKenzie will find its way to the Mississippi by a road from north to south which will fetch back the cotton, the fruit, rice and sugar of the lower half of the continent direct to its natural market.

The thought is promoted by the fact that Edmonton is the natural gateway of the northern half of the continent, and stands in the same relation to the MacKenzie basin as Minneapolis does to the southern half and the Mississippi basin.

Edmonton's day of greatness will come with the opening of the northern half of the continent by a railway that will tap the water routes of the north.

EARL GREY When Earl Grey retires from the governor-generalship of Canada he will take away with him a better knowledge of the resources and extent of the Dominion of Canada than any other man who has held the position and better than most of the public men of the Dominion hold today.

Earl Grey has travelled Canada from east to west and from north to south. He has visited every section of the map from the Atlantic to the Pacific, hunted geese in the northwest, climbed the peaks of the Rockies, sailed the waters of the Pacific coast and studied the geology of the Laurentian range. He has done what very few Canadians have done—made the trip to Hudson Bay. Now Earl Grey proposes to start from Edmonton and travel north to the Arctic sea in order that he may view for himself the beauty and grandeur of Canada's greatest treasure vault of natural wealth, the country and the silent north.

When the accident of imperial appointment furnishes the Dominion with a man who so easily and naturally becomes such an efficient Canadian it is sad to have to lose him because of a senseless system which requires his removal to other parts upon the expiration of his term.

Earl Grey is not a social lion nor a pink tea performer, but he has demonstrated himself a man of scope and comprehension and his appreciation of the extent and resources of this dominion is one of the most valuable attributes that could be discovered in the incumbent of his office. In spite of his title he has shown himself a democrat and the greatest misfortune is that he cannot stay in Canada to become a feature in the public life of the nation as the elected representative of a people who appreciate his worth. As a popular candidate for the position of governor Albert H. Grey would need little machinery to accomplish his election.

JUST PARAGRAPHS

The rumor emanating from Ottawa that all the mayors of all the Canadian towns are to be knighted on the occasion of the King's coronation is too good to be true. Think of the joy of meeting Sir George Armstrong face to face and telling him you wouldn't vote for him again until he moved the incinerator. That would certainly be putting it up to the titled aristocrats right.

With an enormous building year in sight for 1911 the city council will do well to pay heed to the advice of Chief Croker of New York. That distinguished battler with the flames asseverates that he could cut down the fire loss in New York two thirds if there were no higher than seven storey buildings. Edmonton should hold them to not over ten stories at the greatest.

NO TAXES ON MEAT

(New York World)

One of the just grievances of the people is the extortionate price of meats. Meats should be cheaper here than in any other country on earth, but they are not.

On the 21st of last March the department of justice filed a bill in the United States court at Chicago for the dissolution of the National Packing Company, otherwise known as the beef trust, though in fact it is the provision trust.

Practically every article merchandised by the provision trust is protected by tariff taxation from competition even from Canada or Mexico. Its by-products are very richly favored by discriminating taxation. As a business enterprise it is already international in character. It meets competition everywhere except in the tariff-protected market.

Why should not congress act soon as possible after assembling to declare for the trade in every product of the provision trust.

FELLING TREES BY WIRE

A German inventor has discovered a way to fell trees by incandescence wires. His invention consists of ordinary steel wire one millimeter in diameter, with a small attachment worked by a motor. The wire runs rapidly and evenly through the tree trunk, being heated to the burning point by friction. During the first trial of the wire-cutter, a tree forty inches thick was cut through in less than six minutes. One of the advantages of this machine is that it cuts a tree close to the ground, or in the ground, through the roots. It produces steam instead of sawdust, and leaves a clean, smooth cut covered by a layer of charred wood so extremely thin as to show through in the recorded age of the tree.

PARIS IS A SEAPORT.

Paris, Dec. 30.—The Seine is rising again, and once more the question of averting the floods is acute. The Matin declares that the only method of doing so is to deepen the bed of the river by twelve feet the whole way from Paris to Rouen. This would make the Seine navigable for large shipments right to the capital, would avert the possibility of floods, and would "convert Paris into the greatest seaport of western Europe."

FISHING WITH DOGS

The Ainus of Saghalin Island, off the Siberian coast, have a unique method of fishing for salmon-trout with dogs.

The waters about the island are wonderfully clear, and from a boat the bottom of the water is distinctly visible, and innumerable salmon-trout may be seen swimming.

The Ainus, when about to fish, take with them a number of dogs. At a certain point all the men and dogs come to a halt. Then half the column wheels left, and the left column wheels right, until the heads of the column meet. Then, at another signal, all of them swim in line toward the shore.

As the dogs near the shore, increasing numbers of the fish appear in the shallow water, frightened forward by the splashing of the advancing column of dogs, which, as soon as their feet touch bottom, pounce upon the fishes with lightning rapidity.

The animals promptly bring the fish which they have seized, to their masters, who cut off their heads and give each dog the head which belongs to him as his share of the catch. The dog that catches nothing gets nothing.

It is believed that this dog-drill of the Ainus is entirely unique. It is more extraordinary, when it is considered that the dogs, many of which have been captured from the forests, are still half-wild.

CHOLERA IN MADRID

Madrid, Dec. 30.—The doctors who are combating the outbreak of cholera in Madrid are, according to advice received here, not only working very incessant work, but have to be particularly on the defensive to protect their lives from the ignorant natives, who seem to object more to the sanitary precautions enforced than to the disease itself.

Armed troops were called out to protect the chief hospital at Fanchal against a hostile mob, and yesterday a plot was discovered by which five men had arranged to assassinate the chief doctor and burn down the hospital. The traffic on the streets of Fanchal are paralyzed by the epidemic.

THE EDMONTON CAPITAL

LAND OFFICE REPORTS DEVELOPMENT IN EDMONTON

(Continued from page one)

along those lines in the Edmonton district. During the past year there has come into force the winning regulations which require the payment of \$1 per acre for coal lands. This is bringing a tremendous revenue to the land office. In addition to this, the timber leases have been particularly heavy this year.

The rush for oil claims during November and December, and the payment of rentals on these claims during the past few weeks, has brought the revenue up.

Homesteaders are Many

During 1910 a total of 4983 homestead entries were made, as compared with 4035 in 1909. This means that nearly 1000 new settlers have come into the Edmonton district within the past year, and taken up homesteads, and this does not include the settlers that have gone into the Peace river country through Edmonton or have purchased land in the district. The greatest number of entries was made in June, when 611 were recorded.

The following is a complete table of figures for both years:

The Story in Figures

	1909	1910
January	231	\$10,747.72
February	228	\$9,955.38
March	179	\$5,395.24
April	303	\$9,618.36
May	565	\$12,143.39
June	611	\$14,110.42
July	377	\$8,523.09
August	407	\$4,570.74
September	307	\$12,499.55
October	307	\$7,063.33
November	434	\$26,003.00
December	339	\$10,667.50
Totals	4983	\$212,229.70

Revenue from Land and Minerals

The revenue from lands, and the revenue from the mines and timber, which includes coal rentals, grazing leases, timber rentals, mineral claims, and rentals and land revenue outside of lands, and miscellaneous, is as follows:

	1909	1910
Lands	\$81,739.94	\$170,738.95
Minerals	\$9,606.00	\$46,888.35

STORY OF PAST YEAR.

(Continued from Page One)

Edmonton has received a tremendous amount of publicity in the big papers and magazines of the world in 1910. In any other city there have been more visitors to the city from Great Britain, and other countries than in any other three years. During the summer, hundreds of prominent men visited the city, many of them peers and statesmen from the British empire, and many of them wealthy capitalists with millions to invest. Were you to prepare a list of the prominent visitors the capital has entertained during the past year, one would find among that list the names of statesmen, peers and capitalists whose names are near the top on the honor roll of the empire. Were it possible to make any estimate of the amount of outside capital that has been brought in as a result of the visit of these men, the figure would probably reach the ten million mark.

Many New Buildings

Coming to development of a more particular character, there has been a total of nearly \$3,000,000 worth of new buildings erected in the city within the past year. Only a little over \$2,000,000 of this is shown in the annual statement of building permits, but the fact is that many large buildings for which permits were taken out last year were erected this year. Nearly all of the large buildings for which permits have been granted this year have been erected. The include five new bank buildings, several large new business blocks, one five storey hotel, new churches and schools, large new apartment blocks. Hundreds of new homes have also gone up. The fact that there is not an apartment house, residence, dwelling school or tent in Edmonton that is not occupied is some evidence of the growth of the city.

Business Development

The development in trade and commerce is evidenced by the remarkable increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the bank clearings of the Edmonton district. As statistics show, the total for the year is over \$2,000,000, as compared with \$1,300,000 in 1909. There has been a big growth in wholesale business, consequent upon the

opening up of new railway lines. Business men and merchants of the city close the year with the expression that they have experienced a prosperous year all around.

The Coming Year

The coming year is looked forward to with a feeling that it will prove to be a much bigger year for development than its predecessor. More business is in sight, more railway development is projected, more homes are to go up, than in any other year.

A rough estimate places the building already in sight for next year at nearly \$2,000,000. This includes several new large business blocks on Jasper and First street, new bank buildings on Jasper, a new five storey hotel, new land titles office, new apartment houses, and many other buildings.

The railway development is to include the construction of extensions of the G. T. P. main line, the building of branches north, west, and north east, the connecting up of new branches to the south, all of which means a manifold increase in trade and commerce to the city, as well as the opening up of vast new territory tributary to the city.

What the new year will bring to Edmonton in the way of more development is impossible to estimate.

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 30.—The Winnipeg stock and grain exchange will be closed until Tuesday on account of New Years.

MUST MUZZLE ALL DOGS

Boone, Iowa, Dec. 30.—Mayor Wilber yesterday ordered that all dogs be muzzled for one year. This order is the result of the death from rabies of a four-year-old child and the biting of nearly a dozen citizens by mad dogs within the last few months. Mayor Wilber is considering the advisability of ordering all dogs in the city killed.

WHO'S WHO WITHIN UNITED KINGDOM

Over 20,000 Biographies are Included in New Edition of Familiar Work

London, Dec. 30.—More than 20,000 persons now achieve the distinction of a place in "Who's Who," the 1911 edition of which has just been published.

Many curious bits of biographical knowledge are conveyed to the student of "Who's Who," and it is common to formerly for people to confess their recreations, but one may still gather that Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith assume themselves with golf, that mountaineering is a hobby—Doctor Brann calls it a "passion with a hyphen," and that Mr. Lytton, including the editor of Punch, are addicted to croquet. One novelist, Mrs. Frank Danby, couples needlework with bridge, and that another, Mrs. Jessie Saxby, allies "trying to write in rhyme" with "whist, the game gone wrong."

In his survey of England's distinguished men the editor overlooks a notable post-impressionist and permits two other artists to set themselves down in single lists as "R. L. (Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors)" and "R.L.A. (Royal Institution Academy)." On the other hand, he cannot restrain himself in contemplation of the work of a famous Egyptologist and member of the staff of the British Museum, a list of whose translations and books he gives extending to nearly two columns. The artist "R. L." and the Egyptologist provide the shortest and longest biographies in the volume.

The necessity of keeping the biographies within bounds has led to the use of many abbreviations, an index to which is provided. From this one is able to gather that S. C. A. P. after a name indicates membership of the Society for Checking the Abbreviations of Public Advertising, and F. G. I. a fellow of the Institute of Certified Grocers. I.B.S.A. indicates a member of the Iunianite Bird Shooting Association, who is, quite enough, entitled to add P. G. U. Y., fellow of the British Ornithologists' Union, in this distinction.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE TO OPEN POULTRY SHOW

Hon. Duncan Marshall will open the annual exhibition of the Alberta Turkeys Poultry and Pet Stock Association, in the old post office building, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning next.

The exhibition is to be the biggest ever held in the province. Entries closed last night, and the lists totaled over 800. Judging will take place on Tuesday.

BOOMING SARAH FOR RED RIBBON

One Man Claims to Have Been Cause of Her Not Securing It

Paris, Dec. 30.—Will Madame Sarah Bernhardt be decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor next first day of January?

A strong movement is on foot to force this event onward. Last year it was the same thing, though the movement ended in failure. This time a still more determined effort will be made, some of those clamoring for this honor for the great tragedienne bring among the foremost men and women of France. They are: The Countess Mathieu de Noailles, the poetess; Jean Richey, poet; the Duchesse de Noailles, another aristocratic poetess; Maurice Donnay, and Henri Lavedan, dramatic authors; Andre Messager, one of the opera directors; Massenet, the composer, and his confidant, Gabriel Faure; Andre Antoine, theatre manager; Auguste Rodin, the sculptor, all being eager admirers of Mme. Sarah the Divine, not to mention the Comite-Francaise sans Nomme; Sulzbrin, Fenoux, Grand, Mme. Bernhardt, the Comtesse de Noailles, and Mme. Marie Leconte.

One wonders, save the few who are on the inside of the affair, why Mme. Bernhardt has not been decorated before this, considering the advocates she has. It was even said that both the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister are in favor of bestowing the little red ribbon so much coveted. Likewise, by diplomatic canvass it was shown that the Council of the Legion of Honor was practically unanimous in its willingness to say yes.

What the new year will bring to Edmonton in the way of more development is impossible to estimate.

GREETING TO YOU

May the passing year be the worst you will ever have and the coming one the best.

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Russia Leads the World in Products From Forests

UNITED STATES TAKES SECOND PLACE AND CANADA THIRD—NO COUNTY INDEPENDENT OF OTHER NATIONS IN MATTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Washington, Dec. 30.—Although the United States leads the world with bumper crops of millinery, records for automobiles, of railroads, and many other things, besides having the "balance of trade" in her favor, it must nevertheless call off its hat to Russia which claims first place among the nations of the earth in its forest products. The estimated area of the forests of the United States is 545,000,000 acres. That of Russia is 824,600,000 acres. Canada, which ranks next, has a forest area of 1,249,000 square miles, of which 400,000 square miles is covered by merchantable timber.

Raphael Zon, chief of service of the Department of Agriculture, has completed a comparative statement of the forest resources of the world. Mr. Zon says:

"Under present conditions there is scarcely a civilized country which is economically entirely independent of all other countries. The life of all nations is now closely interwoven and even countries like the United States or Russia which contain within their borders practically all the natural resources necessary to make them independent in every respect, are constantly interchanging their products with the rest of the world."

"It is impossible," he says, "to form a clear idea of the possibilities of a country and its future development without taking into account the natural resources and the natural economic conditions of other countries with which it does business. Highly developed means of transportation make it often more profitable to obtain certain products from a country, which for some reason is best able to produce them at home, even though it is possible to do so."

A country deprived of many natural resources may still be prosperous and progressive. Mr. Zon says, because it is able to obtain all its needs from other countries having a surplus of products which it lacks. The British Isles are a striking example of this. With comparatively limited natural resources and high consumption of timber, grain and other raw materials, England has highly developed industries which enable her to exchange her finished products for raw materials she needs. In a general way this holds good for forest products, but with this difference: Forests not only produce timber but play an important part in the life of every country by exercising an influence on the water supply, agriculture and the general health of the population. For this reason only a few countries with an insular climate, as England and Holland, with impunity produce their forest areas beyond a certain safety limit. Ordinarily a country with a forest area of 20 per cent. or less shows to a marked degree bad climatic conditions, with prolonged droughts and alternating floods and low water.

Portugal with a forest area of five per cent., of her total land area, Spain with 13 per cent., Greece with 13 per cent., Turkey with 30 per cent., Italy with 14 per cent., are examples of this.

In considering the forest resources of the United States it is necessary to take into account forest resources of other countries, in order to decide what can be done in case of exhaustion of its own timber upon other nations or to determine the part which it plays and will play in supplying the demands of other countries for forest products.

The forests of Europe occupy an area of 750,000,000 acres, which is about 31 per cent. of the total area of the continent. The most wooded country is Finland, followed by Bosnia, Herzegovina and Sweden. The least wooded are Portugal and Great Britain. The proportion of forest decreases from the north and east of Europe towards the south and west. Russia, Finland, Sweden and Norway together possess 583,000,000 acres. The forests of other countries, except in the tropics, are little explored. In Asia, the forests of Russia, British India and Japan lead, showing a total acreage of 3,500,000,000. Estimates for the entire world place the total forest acreage at five billion acres.

The forests of the United States according to ownership are divided as follows: National forests 100,000,000 acres; state forests 3,000,000 acres; and unreserved public forests approximately 42,000,000 acres. Although government state ownership of forests have invariably proved advantageous, yet the proportion of forest lands owned or controlled by the state cannot be taken as a criterion of the state of development of forestry in a country. The government may be historic or economic reasons have only a small area of its own, but still exercise a great influence over the forest of other owners. Thus Austria has only 10.7 per cent. of the forest area under state ownership, Switzerland 1.6 per cent. and France 1.2 per cent.

In the United States forests form less than 20 per cent. of the entire area. The area per inhabitant is about 6 acres.

As the forests of the United States are cut for commerce, the stumpage area increases rapidly. The latest and best estimate of the stumpage of the United States places it at 2,500,000,000 cubic feet of board measure. There is of standing timber a year within an estimated growth of 12 cubic feet an acre annually.

According to department of agriculture home consumption of timber in the United States is larger than that of any other country in the world. The United States exports annually about 2,000,000,000 feet board measure, and imports approximately 17,000,000,000 feet.

A review of timber trade, says Mr. Zon, shows a steady increase in wood consumption the world over. The increase in exports from Russia, Finland and Sweden is needed in western Europe to make up a growing deficit there and will not be a source of supply for the United States. Thus the tendency is toward a greater over-cutting of timber by the exporting countries, which, if continued, will lead to a universal shortage, with no surplus to draw from. This picture, gloomy as it may seem, is offset by the birth of a new economic force known as the conservation movement of rational forest management.

If such management is long delayed in the United States, it is said, the country will face the problem of slow conversion of scrubby woodland to productive forest, thereby adding materially to the cost of living.

"The solution of the problem," Mr. Zon declares, "for a good wood supply, is to begin now to prepare for making a diminished forest area supply an increased population."

officials. The Spaniard, whatever his defects, was always a stately and dignified figure of a gentleman. The American has no time to think of his manners, and the Filipino puts him down as a barbarian. The result is a contempt for the white man, which gravely impairs the authority of American administration.

"All those difficulties the American ignores. He will not admit that the Filipino is really inferior or even different from himself. Rightly or wrongly, then, he is introducing his own system of education and is determined to carry it through. At our States' expense has shown us the worst features of western civilization are the first to be assimilated. But the Americans persevere and have at any rate showed that the Filipinos possess artistic instinct of a high order."

Port Arthur, Dec. 30.—The wireless reports a wreck of the steamer named Crescent near Grand Marais on the Minnesota shore.

Fighting Irishman O'Donovan Tells Story of His Career

Was Put in Jail for Continually Raising Disturbances—Elected to Parliament While in Prison—Exiled to States

New York, Dec. 30.—The eyes of Jeremiah O'Donovan "Ross" close in a mass of wrinkles and hide themselves under white shaggy brows whenever you use the word "Fenian."

"Fight" was O'Donovan's motto half a century ago when he started the Fenian movement.

"Fight" is his motto today. "My old legs won't take me back to Ireland," he told me as I sat at his bedside. "And anyway," he added, "I guess it's just as well. Why men were killed and put in prison for following me! And I was put in prison myself. And in prison I wouldn't behave. I've just made a rumpus all my life."

"What did you raise a rumpus for?" I asked.

"About poor folk not getting their share and rich folks getting too much."

"How did you first discover that poor folks didn't get their share?"

"It was the funeral of Jillyn Andy," he said. "When I was a boy I used to play with Theed Andy, who lived with his mother. When the plague came on Ireland in 1848 Theed's mother died. The people of Ireland were so poor then that they had to bury their dead with their own hands. Theed came over to my house and asked my mother if I couldn't help him dig a grave for his mother, who was known as Jillyn Andy. My mother told me to help Theed and we went out into the cemetery. We dug for an hour, maybe, and then Theed said, when the grave was about two feet deep 'This is deep enough. I don't want her too far away from me.'"

"Then five neighbor men came, carrying Jillyn Andy on a board. There wasn't money enough in the village to buy a coffin, though the English landlords were exporting silver we raised on our rented farms."

We put a stone on the grave for poor Jillyn Andy's head to rest on, but Jack McCart spoke up and said: 'Here, put my kerchief around the stone.' So we wrapped the kerchief around the stone and we placed Jillyn Andy's head on that pillow."

"To this day," continued Ross, "I can see how softly the man handled the shovel, how quietly he laid the earth down at her feet, how the heap kept rolling and creeping on until it covered her head, and how the big men pulled their hats over their eyes."

"I was only a boy but I knew this wasn't right. Jillyn Andy's funeral was what made me mad, and I've been mad all my life. I've been mad at everything that made some people poor and others rich."

"How do you intend to stop it?" "Fight," he said. "I don't believe in anything else. It won't do to behave. I never does any good to be quiet, and polite and full of requests. The way to do is to demand and fight."

"I was one of the founders of the Phoenix club. From that grew the name of Fenian. We formed societies and drilled. Many of us were arrested. Some were caged down by this. I never was. Some were hung. That didn't make any difference. We went right on. Finally, I was arrested and sentenced to 20 years in jail."

"You've entertained criminal designs," said the judge, as he was sentencing me. "Yes, I said, 'I've been an Irishman all my life.'"

"Even during the trial I wouldn't behave. I refused counsel. O handed my own case and made the judge and jury listen to me."

"Then I went to jail. I wouldn't behave there. They tied my hands behind me and made me eat from a pan like a dog."

"News of my troubles in prison went all over the world. Parliament took the matter up. Every time I misbehaved some one would make a speech about it, and whenever I was quiet for a while someone else would make a speech about how the movement for Irish freedom was developing. Then I would star behaving again."

Rossa chuckled repeatedly as he told the story.

"Then the folks in Tipperary County elected me to parliament, while I was in jail. Parliament was in session."

Rossa's eyes were hidden in a smile when he told this.

"It was a regular election, but the government forced the Tipperary folk to vote again. Again they chose me. Then the government said that the man who ran against me was elected."

"So I never went to parliament."

"That made me all the madder. I kept kicking up such a rumpus that the government began to talk of pardoning me. Finally they told me that they would let me go if I would go to America. I had fourteen years to serve. I accepted the offer."

"When I arrived in America 'The Irishmen in Tammany hall tried to get me to go with them and I was offered a high place in the city government. But I soon discovered that Tammany hall was against poor folk and was in cahoots with the rich. So I turned my back on Tammany hall."

"I've stood for poor folk all my life. I've always thought that the only way poor folk can get their rights is to fight for them. And I've made all the trouble I could."

"I've lived in your country many years now, and I see that your poor folk don't stand much more of a chance than the poor folk did in Ireland."

"Do you think that poor folk will ever get a fair chance?" I asked.

"It's coming," said the old man. "I only wish I could live to see it."

"Then the nurse said he was tired, and I hid the fine old patriot goodbye. Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa is 80 years old. He was born in 1831, in the old barony of Ross (County Cork)—hence the name "Rossa" that he added to his family name."

He had been dangerously ill; indeed it is thought that he is on his death-bed now. At any rate he is near the end of his triumphant career. He won't raise a rumpus here much longer.



ALICE KENNEDY

The popular leading lady with the Partello Stock Company, who will be seen in "Hello Bill" at the Empire January 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

AT THE EMPIRE

"Salomy Jane" the pretty Kentucky-California romantic drama again held the boards the Empire, and considering the extreme cold weather drew a fair sized house, and was appreciated more than any play yet produced by the Partello Co. "Salomy Jane" while being a western drama, is one of the rip-roaring shooting affairs, but a pathetic drama with a

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Sparkling cut glass. Ash Bros.

Ash Bros. agents for the Howard
Watch

Mine Phone, 1029.
Office Phone, 2916.
We Mine the Lowest Working
Seam in the Edmonton District.
Ritchie Coal Co., Ltd.
24 Jasper Ave. West.

JEWELER
Expert Watch Repairing
JACKSON BROS.
Phone 1747, Jasper cor. Queens.
Marriage Licenses Issued.

OYSTERS
POST OFFICE CAFE
Dinner 25c.
All kinds of sea foods received
daily. Private boxes for ladies.
Phone 4126. 244 Jasper E.

NORWOOD BAKERY.
Mamma's Bread-The Leader
Our Motto is: HONEST VALUE,
SQUARE DEALING; GOOD
SERVICE.
This is what we are building on,
and it cannot fail.
CHAS. BROWN, Prop.
2170—Phone, your Order—2170.

**Never Mind Your New
Year's Resolutions**
Plan Your Holiday Trip Now
VIA

Christmas and New Year Holiday
Rates. Between all Stations at
Fare and One Third

FOR THE ROUND TRIP
Tickets on Sale Daily from Decem-
ber 22nd, 1910, to January 2nd, 1911.
Good returning until January 31st, 1911.
For particulars apply to
J. F. PHILP

City Passenger Agent,
153 Jasper Ave. East. Phone 4057.
EDMONTON.

THE WEATHER

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 30.—The
weather has moderated considerably
in Manitoba but very cold weather has
prevailed over the prairie provinces.
Light snow has fallen in many points.
Kamloops, clear 32 -28
Edmonton, clear 4 -35
Calgary, snowing 12 -12
Prince Albert, clear 0 -24
Moose Jaw, clear 4 -38
Regina, cloudy 3 -20
Winnipeg, cloudy 2 -22
Port Arthur, cloudy 4 0

ABOUT TOWN

The Wohan's Hospital Aid society
will receive on Tuesday, January 3rd,
on Tuesday at all Saints Sunday
school room at 3 o'clock.

SOCIAL

Mrs. W. C. Ash, 738 Sixth street,
will receive on Tuesday, January 3rd,
from 4 to 6.

**CUSTOM DUTIES COLLECTED
AT PORT OF MONTREAL.**
Show an Increase of More Than Two
Millions Over Last Year.

Montreal, Dec. 30.—The custom
duties collected at the port of Mon-
treal during the calendar year of 1910
show an increase of more than two
million dollars over last year.

The collections for this year, which
include an approximate amount for
the current month, total \$7,729,269.
In the twelve months of 1909 the
duties reached a total of \$15,626,759.
The figures by months are: January,
\$1,212,803; February, \$1,397,047;
March, \$1,550,595; April, \$1,314,251;
May, \$1,534,297; June, \$1,559,145; July,
\$1,514,067; August, \$1,642,659; Sep-
tember, \$1,622,632; October, \$1,393,
657; November, \$1,565,986; December
(estimated) \$1,400,000.

NEW MESS OPENED.

Lieut. Col. Edwards, and the officers
of the 101st regiment will formally
open the new men's mess, in the ar-
mouries, on New Year's afternoon.
All non-commissioned officers and
men are requested to be present.
Ladies are welcome.

The Merchants bank have decided
upon the opening of a sub-branch
at the corner of First street and Nelson
Avenue, directly opposite the new city
market. This will be known as the
market branch, and will be in charge
of W. C. Macfarlane.

TO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

**LOST—A SMALL COCKER SPAN-
iel, 4 months old, at corner of Mc-
Dougall and Jasper; answers to the
name of "Twelve." Finder will be
rewarded at 306 Queen's Ave. —21**

**WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED
Clerk and Porter at Grand Central
Hotel. 73-76**

**WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED
General servant. Apply to Mrs. Dr.
Gillespie, 656 Seventh street. 18**

**FOR RENT—NEW 7-ROOMED,
fully modern house, immediate pos-
session. \$25 per month. Macle &
Watson, 64 Jasper East. —19**

NOTICE

His Honor, the Lieutenant Govern-
or, will hold a Levee at Government
House on New Year's Day from 3 to
5 o'clock p. m.

By Command,
G. H. BABBITT, Secretary
Government House, Edmonton, Dec-
ember 30th, 1910.

Stop
Forgetting

Let our Office and Pocket
Dairies
do your work

Our stock is very complete.

**Desk Calendars
FOR 1911**

**From 90 cents,
UPWARDS**

CANADIAN ALMANAC
WHITTAKER'S ALMANAC
RAPHAEL'S ALMANAC
In cloth and paper.

**D.J. Young & Co.
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251 Jasper Ave. E., Phone 1427.

NEWS FROM THE SISTER CITY

SCONA INVAD-
ED BY LAND SEEKERS

Majority Are Practical Farmers
and Will Purchase Land
Near University City

Strathcona, Dec. 31.—Mid-winter in
Alberta is not usually a period of the
year when immigration thrives, but
within the past two weeks there have
been a large number of land-seekers
arriving in the city to look over the sur-
rounding district with a view of in-
vestment. A number of these visitors
are practical farmers of sound finan-
cial standing, who are anxious to lo-
cate in a good section of the province
and have been attracted to the Strath-
cona section through various chan-
nels of publicity.

Recently a party of half a dozen
prosperous residents of Florida
reached the city and after looking
over the country purchased a block of
land in the Clover Bar district, where
they will spend the winter to deter-
mine for themselves as to the severity
of an Alberta winter. These invest-
ors represent a large amount of cap-
ital and some of the property pur-
chased here by them is for friends
laid in the peninsular state.

During the last few days a number
of southern Alberta farmers from the
vicinity of McLeod have spent some
time here springing out on the land
about the city and appeared to be well
pleased with the conditions. These
men will probably move north before
many months pass.

The land hunters now coming in re-
present many sections of the United
States, the majority coming from
across the international border. These
American farmers are evidently tak-
ing advantage of the quiet season of
the farming year to learn a few prom-
ising truths about this section of
Central Alberta.

No Typhoid Outbreaks.
The measures taken by city officials
to purify the water supply as a
means of preventing the spread of ty-
phoid, has met with unquestioned suc-
cess. While the water supply was ac-
tually condemned, through an an-
alysis for the distribution of typhoid,
the fact remains that with a steriliza-
tion system in operation there have
been no new cases developed since the
infection period was well past. All
the water passing through the mains
is being treated now and medical men
announce the absence of new victims
to the dread epidemic.

The majority of the typhoid cases
in this city were of a light nature, but
a few have developed a tenacious
brand of the disease and one or two
patients are still in very serious con-
dition. The death rate has been re-
markably small for the extent of the
epidemic and the civic hospital is re-
establishing a splendid mark for the
successful treatment of nearly all ty-
phoid patients taken there.

Two weddings were solemnized by
Rev. J. M. Miller of Knox church this
city being united in matrimony to
Mr. Cuthbert; Wolferton of Alick,
and Miss Minerva A. Scott of Ral-
ph Hill to Winfield S. Fuller of
Ponoka.

Last Night's Curling.
Seven o'clock draws:
Richie 4, Bradshaw 12.
Davies 8, Klunker 9.
Douglas 6, Tronerson 9.
Nine o'clock draws:
McWhitney 8, Congdon 6.
Marriott 11, Walsh 14.
Duggan 12, Ritchie 8.

LABOR OUTLOOK
IN CITY IS BRIGHT

Little Trouble in Labor Circles
Forecasted for the Coming
Year

Edmonton faces the New Year with
a bright outlook from the labor point
of view. The labor horizon is particu-
larly clear, and in view of the im-
mense amount of building that is be-
ing planned for next year, this is very
satisfactory.

The labor year, of course, does not
commence until May 1st, but the out-
look at present is that there will be
little trouble, if any, with any of the
building trades unions in 1911. Two
of the largest building trades unions,
the bricklayers and the carpenters,
have agreements which carry them
over 1911, consequently there can be
no trouble from that quarter. Other
unions, it is probable, will open ne-
gotiations for new agreements when
their present ones expire towards the
end of April.

CALLED TO COLORS.

Lisbon, Dec. 30.—The 29th reserves
of the 29th infantry stationed on the is-
land of Madeira, were called to the
colors to day for the purpose of en-
casing order on the island, where serious
rioting has occurred.

**EDMONTON SCHOOLS ARE
SUPERIOR TO TORONTO**

Toronto, Dec. 30.—Returning from
a trip west, Jas. Simpson, chairman
of the board of education, and mem-
ber of the technical commission, said
"Toronto's high school system is
ten years behind the times. The high
schools in Regina, and Edmonton are
much better organized than in Tor-
onto."

MASONIC LODGE
ELECTS OFFICERS

Festival of St. John Celebrated
and Officers for Coming Year
duly Installed

Strathcona, Dec. 31.—The festival
of St. John was fittingly celebrated
this week by Acacia lodge, No. 11, A.
F. and A. M. the occasion being also
observed with the installation of lodge
officers for the new year. The func-
tion was held in the lodge rooms in
the Richard's block and is reported
to be the most brilliant event ever put
on by the lodge. A large number of
members were in attendance and
among the visitors was Deputy Grand
Master Dunlop of Edmonton. The
following officers were installed:
W. M., R. H. Christie; L. P. M., G.
W. Marriott; S. W. Stewart Hill; J.
W. W. H. Sheppard; secretary, A.
J. Thompson; treasurer, J. G. Tipton;
S. D., Dr. D. Marion; J. D., D. P.
Clark; I. G., L. L. Fuller; D. C.,
W. G. Congdon; S. S., C. A. Curtis;
J. S., Dr. P. B. McNally; Tyler, Thos.
Risik.

Strathcona Locals.
After a very short illness the death
took place Thursday in the city hos-
pital of Alex McPhie, a well known
citizen. Last Monday Mr. McPhie
was apparently in perfect health, but
Tuesday he was stricken with an acute
attack of meningitis, which carried him
away Thursday evening although he
was given the best medical attention.
A wife and two small children are left
to mourn his early demise. The fun-
eral will take place this afternoon at 2
o'clock from the family residence on
Main street south.

Typhoid claimed another victim
Wednesday in Lewis Mackey of First
avenue south and Forth street east.
The young man had been suffering
from the diseases about three weeks
at his home, gradually growing worse
during the last few days. He was
but 31 years of age and leaves a wife
and two young children. The body
is at waitrighr awaiting funeral ar-
rangements.

Mrs. A. McLean and Mrs. McAl-
lister were passengers east this week
both going on extended trips to vari-
ous points.

Mrs. and Miss Campbell of Calgary,
are visiting in the city the guests of
Mrs. S. J. O'Brien.

Two weddings were solemnized by
Rev. J. M. Miller of Knox church this
city being united in matrimony to
Mr. Cuthbert; Wolferton of Alick,
and Miss Minerva A. Scott of Ral-
ph Hill to Winfield S. Fuller of
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Marriott 11, Walsh 14.
Duggan 12, Ritchie 8.

SATURDAY NIGHT ARTICLE
CASTS SLUR ON EDMONTON

Says Edison Is Rival of Capital
City, and Places Our Popu-
lation at 10,000

Holding up a copy of the Toronto
Saturday Night, with its index finger
pointing to an article which appeared
to be profusely illustrated with pic-
tures of Calgary, Secretary Fisher of
the board of trade this morning called
the attention of a Capital reporter to
several statements that malign Ed-
monton and Calgary. "What kind of an
impression do you suppose outside
people will get of the capital city of
Alberta from that?"

The reporter read "Edson, now com-
ing before the public as a rival of Ed-
monton." The statement appeared
in an article written by a man named
Jarvis, and had several illustrations
of Calgary, referring to which city the
article went on to say that "While
Calgary had a population of from
30,000 to 40,000, Edmonton's popu-
lation was estimated at from 10,000
to 20,000."

"Edson rivals Edmonton in some
ways," said Secretary Fisher, who
will write a letter to the editor of
the Saturday Night, calling his at-
tention to the erroneous statements in
the article.

Watch night services are being held
in the R. C. churches, Anglican
churches, Methodist churches, and
other churches in the city at midnight
tough.

THE CHURCHES

To ensure insertion in Sat-
urday's issue of the Capital
church notices should reach
the office not later than six
o'clock on Friday evening.

ANGLICAN
All Saints Church—Archdeacon
Gray, in charge. Canon Webb, assistant.
Choral communion 8 a. m. Morning
prayer and communion 11 a. m. Even-
ing prayer and service 7 p. m.

Christ Church, Sixteenth street,
one block north of Jasper avenue.
Sera Holy Communion, first Sun-
day at 8 a. m. Morning Prayer at
11 a. m. Evening prayer, 7 p. m.
Everybody welcome. Rev. Robt. R. Je-
fferies will preach at both ser-
vices.

St. Paul's Church—Morning prayer
and sermon at 11 a. m. Holy com-
munion at noon. Boys' Bible class at
3 p. m. Evensong and sermon 7 p. m.
The church in charge, Rev. H. H. Sum-
ners, will be glad to call on any ne-
cessitous persons who will kindly notify
him or leave their names and ad-
resses in the church porch.

The Church of St. Paul's, Kennedy
avenue, will have a service at 7 p. m.
on Sunday. Rev. W. Boyd, Rector.
The services will be 8 a. m., Holy
Communion; 3 p. m., Children's Ser-
vice; 7 p. m., Evensong.

BAPTIST
First Church, Second street, cor-
lock north of Jasper avenue. "The
traveller's Sabbath Home." Rev. F.
V. Peterson, minister. Services at 11
a. m. and 7 p. m.

Men's Brotherhood meets for study
and social intercourse at 3 p. m. All
others welcome at any of the ser-
vices.

Synagogue Avenue Church, corner
Synagogue Avenue and Morris street.
Pastor, Rev. H. S. Sneyd. Morning
service will be held at 11 a. m. Evening
service at 7 p. m.

METHODIST

McDougall Methodist Church, Rev.
J. E. Hughes, Pastor. Corner First
street and College avenue. 11 a. m.:
"The Christian Rest," 7:30 p. m.:
"The Christian Appeal." The pastor
will preach at both services; 3 p. m.:
The pastor will give the third of his
lectures on Old Testament problems,
subject: "Jonah and the Whale." At
the close of the evening sermon a sacra-
mental and reception service will be
held.

Westley Methodist Church, Four-
teenth street. Rev. J. C. Coulter pas-
tor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Grace Methodist Church, corner
Sutherland and Kinistone. Rev. Robt.
McWhitney, pastor. Services at 11 a. m.
and 7 p. m. Sunday will be a mission-
day. 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Norwood Methodist Church—Rev.
V. A. Lewis, B.A., Pastor. Services
11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN

First Presbyterian Church, corner
Third and Jasper, Rev. D. G. McQue-
en, minister; Rev. Calvin McQueen,
assistant. Public Worship at 11
a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school
and Bible Class at 3 p. m. Young People's
Guild, Monday, 8 p. m. Rev. Calvin
McQueen, B.A., will preach at morning
worship, and Rev. D. G. McQueen,
D.D., in the evening. The Young
People's Guild will meet during the
week commencing January 1st.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner
Sutherland street and Queens avenue.
Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sun-
day school at 2:30 p. m. Bible class
at 3 p. m.
Erskine Church, corner Carey street
and Willow avenue—Regular ser-
vices at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday
school at 3 p. m. The pastor, Rev. J.
E. Ducloux will preach at both services.
Morning subject: "The New Year";
evening subject: "A Symposium."
Robertson Church, Sixteenth street.
Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Church of the Immaculate Concep-
tion—Rev. Father Lemarchand, pas-
tor. Low mass, 8 a. m.; high mass,
7:30 p. m., benediction and sermon 7:30
p. m.

St. Joachim's, Tenth street—Rev.
Father Naessens, pastor. Low mass,
8 a. m.; high mass, 10:30 a. m. Sunday
school 2:30 p. m.; benediction and
sermon at 7 p. m.
Ruthenian Catholic, St. Joseph
Church, Namayo avenue—Rev. Father
Hura, O.S.B.M., pastor. High mass
at 10 a. m., catechism at 4 p. m. Ves-
pers, 7 p. m.

LUTHERAN

St. John's First German Lutheran
Church, corner Kinistone avenue, and
Third St. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
German Evangelical Lutheran
Church—Corner Nelson avenue and
Picard street—Services at 10:30 a. m.
Scandinavian services are held
every Sunday evening at 7:30 in the Y.

STOLEN FROM
RUSSIA, RESCUED

(Continued from Page One.)
sias, with his father, a high-born officer
in the Russian imperial army, and his
mother, a delicate dreamy-eyed, pink-
complexioned girl with a few of the
higher classes. Felix little knew of
the strange story that he was one day
to furnish to the newspapers of a far-
away land. He little knew that there
was a country called Alberta, he little
knew that, through the agency of an
unscrupulous priest, and a wandering
band of brigands, he was to be trans-
ported from the strif-ridden, desolate
Russia, to the free land of the
grand new west, there to grow up
with the high principles of ideal citi-
zenship before him. This is the
story of how it happened.

Stolen By Priest
One day the father of Felix was
called suddenly away, to join his reg-
iment. The boy vaguely learned that
there was to be great war, but under-
stood very little about it. Soon after-
wards his mother died, and he was
taken to live with his aunt, a tyrani-
cal woman who allowed him few lib-
erties and cared little what became of
him.

Many months afterwards, there
came the news of a great fight, at a
far-off place named Port Arthur. Here
the Russian soldiers had lain for days
in half starved condition, holding out
against the onslaughts of the hordes
of little Japanese fighters. The fa-
ther of Felix was killed in the battle,
which afterwards was known to the
world as the great siege of Port Ar-
thur.

After that, little Felix had a hard
time of it. His life was made miser-
able by the cruel injustices of the aunt.
One day a priest, heavy of heart, with
wicked little eyes, came and induced
Felix to leave the home on promise of
a happier one.

Sold to Gypsies
Thus little Felix came to leave his
home. Not long afterwards the priest
sold the lad to the gypsies, and, in or-
der that they might take the lad from
the country, the priest forged a certifi-
cate of birth, which stated the boy
to be the son of one of the gypsies.
The forged certificate bore the seal
of the Russian government. It now
has a resting place in the huge scrap
book of the superintendent of neg-
lected children.

After many, many months of wan-
dering through strange countries,
Felix and the band of gypsies came
to Edmonton. They found a little
shack on the outskirts of the city, and
settled down. One day, a Russian
priest came across little Felix, and re-
cognizing him as a Russian, began to
talk with him. It was not long before
the boy had told his pitiable story to
the priest, and had given the precious
book of the superintendent into his care.
Evils followed quickly upon each other.

The police were notified of the boy's
condition, then the superintendent.
Soon the superintendent came and
took him away. That was the last of
unhappiness for Felix.

His long, weary wanderings were
over, and soon he had found a home
with a prosperous farmer and his wife
down in the prairies south of Edmon-
ton.

This was over a year ago, and today
Felix is facing a bright future in his
new found home in Alberta. He is
brilliant in intelligence, at the head of
his class in school, helpful at home.
Such is the story of the rescue and
regeneration of the aristocrat who
lived three years of slavery with a
band of brigands.

**GOVERNMENT POLICY WILL
BE KNOWN VERY SOON**

Question as to Whether Hudson's
Bay Railway Will be Built Will
Be Decided Shortly.

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—The Ottawa Cit-
zen says: The government's policy
with reference to the Hudson's Bay
railway will be determined shortly,
that the line will be built is settled.
That it will be owned in perpetuity by
the government is reasonably certain.
The question to be determined is that
of operation, and by what method the
farmers want the government to op-
erate the line. It hesitates, being urged
on the one side that the rolling stock
and men could be employed but four
or five months of the year and would
be idle the rest. The farmers deny
this, though admitting that the big
rum would be from harvest time to the
close of navigation.

While an official statement is not
forthcoming, it is believed that the
government will retain the ownership
of the roadbed, but give to all com-
panies running rights, at the same
time exercising control of the rates to
be charged.

M.C.A. lecture hour at the corner of
Howard and May street. All Scan-
dinavians are welcome. Rev. N. K.
Bergen, pastor, corner of York and
Willow avenue.

To Our Customers and Friends

**Best Wishes for a Happy
and Prosperous New
Year**

McClary's Hardware
419 Namayo Ave. - Phone 2112

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of the business entrusted
to us during the past year, and
to assure you that our best
efforts will be extended to retain
your valued orders through the
year to come.

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tomers for the valued patron-
age extended to us in 1910 and
trust that the pleasant relations of the
past year will be continued in 1911. A
happy and prosperous New Year to all.

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Spirit Company**

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